NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1878.

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WASHINGTON.

A VETO EXPECTED THIS WEEK. THE SILVER BILL NOW SENT TO THE PRESIDENT-FREE COINAGE AGAIN PROPOSED-INTERESTING

GENERAL CONGRESSIONAL NEWS. The Silver Bill was signed by the Speaker and the Vice-President yesterday, and dispatched to the White House. The veto mesrage is looked for this week, and will probably set forth the silver policy which the President can approve. New bills proposing free comage were offered in the House yester-Mr. Wheeler has asked for the election of a President of the Senate pro tem. Mr. Southard proposes that the country elect three Presidents, one each from the East, South, and West. A House Committee has reported in favor of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. A report has also been made adverse to the Chinese. A great many new bills were offered in Congress yesterday. The important ones are referred to below.

THE SILVER BILL WITH MR. HAYES. A GROWING CONVICTION THAT THERE WILL BE A VETO-ANXIETY IN LONDON AS TO THE RE-

SULT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The day has brought forth little that was new in regard to the Silver question. The concurrence of the House of Representatives on the Senate amendments to the Bland bill was announced early in the session of the latter, and later in the afternoon the bill was signed by the Speaker and Vice-President, and taken to

No attempt was made in the House of Representatives to pass any supplementary Silver legislation under a suspension of the rules. The general feeling was that it was better to wait another week, and to see what is to become of the bill already passed before proceeding to amendor supplement it.

The conviction seems to be growing more and more universal that the President will veto the modified bill, and that it will be sent back to the House late this week. Every reported private utterance of the President during the time the Silver Bill was under discussion, and since its passage, points to such an intention, and thus course is also in barmony with the President's public declarations in his annual message. The veto message will, it is believed, be considered in the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow. It is expected that it will not only set forth the President's objections to the bill which passed, but repeat his belief that silver as well as gold ought to be utilized in the currency of the country, and will also set forth what the President believes should be the conditions of remonetization. These, as it is well known, are that the new silver dollar should be made as nearly as possible of the same commercial value as the gold dollar, and not worth 10 per cent less; that it should be a legal-tender only for limited amounts; that the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States should be payable only in gold; and that silver should be a legal-tender only in the execution of contracts made after its remonetization.

To be sure, it is not enslowary for a President to make recommendations to Congress in a veto message, but there is no law preventing it, and the President will probably adopt this course, in the hope that his suggestions may contain the basis of legislation that will meet with his approval. There is reason to believe that the President believes that his efforts to influence legislation should be confined to official communications made to one or both

to efficial communications made to one or both Hones.

There are no signs of a break in the silver ranks, either in the Senate or House of Representatives. Some of the extreme men in the lower branch of Congress are still dissatisfied, and would like to sustain a veto, but they fear the consequences to themselves if the present bill should be defeated and no other should afterward be passed. Their constituents would be sure to blame their representatives if they allow this bill to be beaten through their opposition. All the silver men will be likely, therefore, to vote against sustaining a veto when the question is fairly presented to them.

Interest in the fate of the Silver Bill seems to be increasing also on the other side of the water. Secretary Evarts received a dispatch to-day from an eminent financier in London on the subject. Referring to the anxiety which exists there in regard to the course the President will take with the bill, the writer of the dispatch said that the emetinent of the Silver Bill was calculated to cause distrast among the holders of American Government securities and was regarded in financial circles as the first

ties, and was regarded in financial circles as the first step toward repudiation.

A GOVERNMENT BY CONSULS.

MR. SOUTHARD PROPOSES THE ELECTION OF THREE

SOUTH AND WEST. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Representative Southard. of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on the revision of the laws regulating the counting of electoral votes for President and Vice-President, introduced a bill to-day, proposing an amendment to the Constitution. The offering of this bill is the more important because, as it is understood, it represents the opinion of a portion at least of that committee, and may, therefore, be brought before Congress for its action during the present session. The amendment proposed by Mr. Southard pro-

vides that the executive power of the United States shall be vested in three Presidents, who shall constitute a supreme executive council. These Presidents are to be elected by the qualified voters of all the States, one President to' be taken from each of the three prominent sections of the country known as the East and Middle States, the West, and the South. No two of the Presidents are to be from the same section or district of country. The term of office of the Presidents is to be six years, and no one having served the full term is be eligible for a reflection. By the first election held under this article of the Constitution, should it be adopted, the President from the Western District is to be chosen for a fractional term of two years; the one from the Southern District for a fractional term of four years; and the one from the Eastern and Middle District for the full term of six years. After the first election, one President is to be chosen every two years.

It is also proposed to abolish the office of Vice-President, and to provide instead that once in four years the Senate shall elect a President who is not a member of that body, and who, as presiding officer, shall exercise all the authority now exercised by the Vice-President. The compensation of each President is fixed at not exceeding \$30,000 a year. the Presidents is to be six years, and no one having

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE NEW LINES TO THE PACIFIC TO BEGIN SOON-MORE BILLS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 25.-The House Committee on the Pacific Railroads will probably be called late this week or early next week, and will then bring before the House the Texas and Pacific and the Northern Pacific bills. One of these measures will hold the floor in the morning hour until disposed of; and the committee will probably ask the House to make the other a special order at an early day.

The opponents of the Texas and Pacific bill expect to defeat it, although the majority of the committee and the lobby who favor it are full of hope, and refuse to accept the vote of the House several weeks ago as an indication of unrelenting hostility.

If Colonel Scott's bill should be defeated an attempt will be made to authorize the Southern Pacific Company to build eastward from its present terminus at Fort Yuma, and to complete the Southern Transcontinental Line. A bill granting this permission was introduced in the House, to-day, by Mr. Blair, of New-Hampshire, a member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads. This bill authorizes the Southern Pacific Company to build its read from Fort Yuma to El Paso within six years, granting to it only the right of way, and giving it no land or money subsidy. The bill also requires the Southern Pacific to connect the present line with San Diego, and places upon the company all the restrictions in regard to Government supervision and regulation of rates of fare and freight which are contained in the Scott bill.

It also forbids the Southern Pacific Company to form any combinations with any other transcontinental line, and requires it to pro-rate with all other roads with which its line connects.

It is proposed by Mr. Blair's bill that if at the close of the six years the Southern Pacific road is completed to the Rio Graude, and no line from the East is built to that point for it to connect with, the Southern Pacific Company shall be authorized to continue its road, in an easterly direction, along the line of the Texas and Pacific road until a junction with a through road to the East is formed. If, on the other hand, at the close of the six years any other through line has been completed from the East to the Rio Grande, and the Southern Pacific road has not reached that point, then the former may centinue to construct its line westward until a junction is formed with the Southern Pacific.

The House Committee on Commerce, to-day, agreed to report favorably upon the bill introduced

The House Committee on Commerce, to-day, agreed to report favorably upon the bill introduced by Representative Watson to regulate inter-State commerce, and to prohibit unjust discriminations

commerce, and to prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers.

Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, offered, in the Senate today, a bill supplemental to the several acts relative to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches. It provides that no person shall be eligible to the office of director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company who is or may become an officer or director in any of its branches, or in any railroad company whose roads connect with the Union Pacific Railroad or its branches. It provides further, that it shall not be lawful for the Union Pacific Railroad to consolidate with, or to ficase or operate the road of any other company, or to divide its funds or lend its credit in aid of any other company or of any individual, nor to of any other company or of any individual, nor to take, hold or deal in bonds, stocks or other corporate property of any corporation or individual, and all such bonds and stocks now held by the Union Pacific Company shall be converted into money without unreasonable delay.

A COSTLY INDIAN WAR. WHAT THE COUNTRY PAID TO SUPPRESS THE SAV-AGES WHO KILLED CUSTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 25 .- The President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, passed last December, has sent to that body estimates of the cost of the last Sioux war, and the number of casualties among the soldiers engaged in it. Quartermaster-General Meigs, in his report in answer to the first of these questions enclosed by the President, says: "General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, estimates the cost of the Sioux war in that Department at \$992,808, of which \$846,179 pertains to the Quartermaster's Department. General Crock, commanding the Department of the Platte, estimates the cost of the same war, in the Department of the Platte, at \$1,319,720, of which sum \$1,048,182 pertains to the Quartermaster's Department. The total estimated cost of the Siaux war, therefore, is \$2,312,531, of which \$1,894,311 is charged against the appropriations of the Quarter-master's Department. The number of casualties during the same war were as follows; Killed, 283, of whom 16 were commissioned officers and 267 enlisted men; wounded, 125, of whom 2 were com-missioned officers and 123 enlisted men.

ARMY CONTROL OF THE INDIANS. TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT FAVORED BY THE HOUSE COM-

INVITELEGRAPH TO THE TELEVISE. Washington, Feb. 25.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs reported to-day in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the

Beginning with a brief summary of the efforts that have been made for the civilization of the In- in the House to-day. One by Mr. Knott, of Kedians during the past thirty years, the committee tucky, proposes that any owner of silver build says that in spite of all that has been done the deposit the same at any United States coinage mint cork of civilizing the Indians has hardly begun; the savages of thirty years ago are savages still; the wild and nomadic tribes are wild and nomadic still; they refuse to be taught and to earn their bread with the sweat of their brow, but adhere to all their savage superstitions and modes of hfe: they know nothing of agriculture, and refuse to learn, "Look," the committee says, "even at the boasted progress of the five civilized tribes. Banish from their territory, te-morrow, all the whites and mixedibloods that are there, and all progress and improvement is at an end. The farms will grow up for want of culture. The schools will disappear. The very few years the full bloods would relapse, or rather return to their primitive barbarism."

"Does not history and all experience show," the committee asks, "that the present system to a very large extent is a failure? The committee canswers this question in the affirmative; and quotes from the reports of former committees and commissions to prove the assertion. "The present says, "is mefficient because the Secretary of the Interior is unable to attend to it. It is inefficient does the secretary of the Treasury to issue \$500,000, because of the difficulty in fixing the responbecause of the difficulty in fixing the responsibility for errors, irregularities or neglect JOINT PRESIDENTS, ONE EACH FROM THE EAST, of duty. The Secretary blames the Commissioner for mistakes, and he in turn blames the Secretary. The military blames the civil department and the civil, the military." The conclusion of the committee, therefore, is that the only way to secure the respect and obedience of the savages and to obtain an efficient administration of he Indian Bureau is through the army. The Indian service cannot do 'without the army, the committee says, and yet there must not be a divided inrisdiction or responsibility. The conclusion is that there is only one course to pursue, and that is to transfer the whole control of the Indian Bureau

to the War Department. In reviewing the history of the present system. the committee says it has been one of shame; frauds and gross irregularities have crept into every branch of the service. The committee continues: It has been charged, and generally believed, that a ring composed of officers and employés of the Bureau and wealthy and influential persons on the outside has been formed to swindle the Government and the Indians; however this may be, there can be no doubt that a ring exists of fearful magnitude and of great power and influence. To sustain this assertion the committee quotes from reports made to former Congresses showing the condition of the Indian service at the time the previous investigations were made. "If the assertions in these reports are true," the committee asserts, "then the Indian Bureau must fall. Its day is gone, and whatever of effieiency it may have had is destroyed." Will Congress appropriate moneys, it is asked, however necessary and benevolent the object, or will the country justify such appropriations if they have to go through fraudulent or even suspicious channels? If the work is to go on the system must be changed; confidence must be restored; and this can be done

only by the absolute abolition of the present system. The committee then enters into an argument in favor of the transfer to the War Department. The addition of this Bureau, it asserts, will add nothing to the force of the army in officers or men. Many of the officers are on the retired list, and many others have nothing to do and yet are paid, and these can be placed on duty in the management of the Indians. The committee introduces a table to show how much

The committee introduces a table to show how much money might be saved by the transfer, the footing of which is \$602,907. This, added to other items which are estimated, makes the sum between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000. Some space is also devoted to a consideration of the expenses of Indian wars and of the alleged failure of the peace policy; and extracts from letters written and testimony given by army officers in favor of the transfer are introduced. The following are the committee's conclusions:

After a full and careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances, as well as the difficulties that surround this question of what is best for the Indian, a large majority of your committee have reached the conclusion that the present system is not a success; that the necessity of the service and the good of the Indian, as well as a great economy, require that the whole question should be transferred to the control and management of the War Department. That there are some objectious to even this disposition, we are free to admit, but in our view there is no disposition of these Indians which will sooner restore confidence, or is so free from objections and promises more efficient and greater success in the efforts which are to be renewed with greater vigor in behalf of civilization among these unfortunstepeople, than this. The committee, with a view, therefore, to accomplish the ends most desired, submit a bill as a substitute for others introduced, and recommend its passage.

the Indian Committee when the same subject was presented for the consideration of the House.

PACKARD'S CAUSE URGED.

SENATOR KELLOGG CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT TO RECOMMEND PACKARD FOR THE COLLECTORSHIP. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 25.-Senator Kellogg called

on the President again to-day, and urged the appointment of ex-Governor Packard to the Collectorship at the Port of New-Orleans. Referring to a the sentence of General Anderson to the Penitentiary for two years, and also to the reported inclination of the President appoint Mr. McMillan, Senator Kellogg appoint air. McMillan, Senator Relingg urged that the appointment be made at once, in order that the Custom House may be placed in responsible hands. He declared his opinion that Mr. McMillan's nomination will be rejected by the Senate if it is sent in. The Pusident replied that he was uncertain about his duty in regard to this appointment, but gave no indication of what his purpose is.

A PRESIDENT PRO TEM. THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE MR. THURMAN FOR THE

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- Mr. Wheeler announced in the Senate, to-day, that his health required his absence for a few days from the city. He asked the Senate to elect a President pro tem to preside in his absence. The Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon to select a candidate for the position, and unanimously agreed to cast their ballots for

Senator Thurman. THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE. MR. COX'S COMMITTEE IN CONTROL-THE TEMPER OF THE HOUSE INDICATED YESTERDAY BY A LITTLE INCIDENT.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-A little incidental debate sprung up in the House to-day on the organization of the Life-Saving Service, which indicated that the House is not disposed to favor the proposition to transfer that service to the Navy Department.

The discussion was provoked by the introduction of a bill identical with that reported by Senator Sargent in the Senate last week, and by a motion that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The friends of the Life-Saving Service as now reanized, led by Mr. Cox, of New-York, preferred that it should go to the Committee on Commerce, which is understood to favor the Cox bill in preference to that transferring the service to the Navy Department. Mr. Cox asserted that the purpose of the

partition. Mr. Cox asserted that the purpose of the bill introduced was to give an opportunity to unsemployed naval officers to earn their bread, and he said that of the 800 naval officers, there are only about 200 now on sea duty.

Mr. Cox was successful in getting the bill sent to the Committee on Commerce; and if the temper of the House, as shown during the brief discussion to day, can be taken as an indication, the proposed transfer will not be agreed to.

MORE SILVER BILLS. BLAND, KNOTT, AND THE REST, EACH WITH HIS SPECIAL MEASURE.

Washington, Feb. 25.—There were five bills in relation to silver coinage and silver certificates offered posits shall be issued in sums of \$10 or multiples of the bearer thereof in silver dollars of the weight and fineness hereinbefore specified, the provision which was stricken out of the Bland the provision which was stream on a tag board ball by the Senate. This bill implies the issue of certificates to the depositions of sliver bullion. It was referred to the Committee on Collage, Weights and Messures, Similar measures were introduced by Messrs, Sparks, of Illinois; Bland, of Missouri; and Cummings and Sapp, of Iowa.

CERRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF NEW NOTES

Washington, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878. Mr. Shelley introduced a bill in the Houset oduties, and United States bonds and notes payable in coin. The bill also proposes to authorize the Secretary to purchase coin with said notes, and with the cell redeem outstanding United States londs; when the premium on coin exceeds the market value of Government bonds in Trensary notes, then the Secretary to be authorized to purchase the bonds with said notes and vancel the same, provided that not less than \$50,000,000 of said bonds shall be redeemed in any ane year. According to this bill, the Secretary of the Trensury is also to use the gold now on hand in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming outstanding Government bonds, provided that in redeeming bonds under this set preference shall be given to bonds having the largest rate of interest and the shortest time to run.

A TREASURY OFDER AS TO TRANSPARE duties, and United States bonds and notes payable

A TREASURY ORDER AS TO TRANSFERS. A circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the closing of the books of his department to the transfer of registered stock. It e closed to the transfer of all registered stock of the January, April, July, and October, and reopened for the transfer and exchange of stock on the morangs of the let of February, May, August, transfers between the 11th of January, April, July and October, and the 1st days of the next succeeding months, will bear interest from February 1, May 1, Auast 1, and November 1, as the case may be." For trans rs of the 4 per cent consols of 1997, the books will ose on the evenings of the 10th of March, June, Sep mber and December, and be reopened for transfer an change on the mornings of the 1st of April, July, Oc

AN AIR LINE ROAD TO MEXICO.

Representative Shelley, of Alabama, introduced a bill to-day granting a charter to the New-York and Mazatlan Air Line Ratiroad, Telegraph and Immigration Company. It provides for the organization of a corporation to lay out and construct a continuous line of railroad and telegraph from New-York to Fort McIntosh on the Rio Grande, via Washington City, Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga., Selma, Ala., New-Orleans, La., Houston, Tex., and Fort McIntosh, with the privilege of con structing and maintaining a branch air line from about Charleston, S. C., to Norfolk, Va., subject to all the privi-leges and immunities of said grand trunk line. The capi-tal stock is not to exceed \$200,000,000, and \$10,000,000 of that sum shall be subscribed in shares of \$1,000 each before organization. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint five commissioners to act in con-junction with those organizing the corporation.

THE BRISTOW MULES. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in General Term, to-day decided the case of the United States ex rel McManus against Moore, Bristow and others, this being the celebrated Kentucky mul case. Judge Humphreys delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the court below (Circuit demurrer of the defendant to the declaration, holding that the Court of Claims having passed on the claim, they had full jurisdiction of the case. Judge McArthur also read an opinion concurring in the affirmance of the judgment, in which he said, "Concress regards the Court of Claims as one in which the judgments are con-

COMMISSIONERS TO PARIS. Upon the recommendation of Governor Hampton, the President has appointed W. J. Lival and Thomas G. Clemson to represent South Carolina as Hon-orary Commissioners at the Paris Exposition. W. C. orary Commissioners at the Paris Exposition. W. C. Rencher is appointed Commissioner fon the part of New-Mexico. The following were also appointed, on the nommation of the Governors of their respective States; Frederick Robie, of Malne; Felix Labouve and F. E. Whitfield, of Mississippi; and J. Sterling Morton and Charles H. Daway, of Nabraska. PEACE ASSURED SOON,

ALL OBSTACLES DISAPPEARING. LORD DERBY ACCEPTS THE SITUATION-THE CRE-TANS FIGHTING BRAVELY.

The Grand Duke Nicholas arrived with a military escort at San Stefano, yesterday, to sign the peace protocol with the Turkish officials. The Cretans have begun hostilities on a larger scale. Lord Derby has expressed the hope that Russia will not persist in demanding the surrender of Turkish ironclads. He defends the neutral policy of the Government, and says it expected "great changes."

STEPS PREPARATORY TO PEACE. THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AT SAN STEFANO-THE TURKS REWARDED FOR OPPOSING ENGLAND. CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878.

One regiment, a detachment of Cossacks and a special company detailed to escort the Grand Duke Nicholas, entered San Stefano, on Sunday. A Russian division is in echelon between Kutschuk-Chekmedje and San Stefano. Formal peace will probably be signed to-day.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878.

Dondon, Menday, Feb. 25, 1878.

The Pera telegram to The Times says:

As a reward for the Porte's (neffectual) efforts to keep the British fleet out of the Dardanelles, the Czarbas consented that the Russians shall not come nearer to Constantinople than Su Stefano, but at the same time he informed the Porte that he had great difficulty to prevent the Grand Duke Nicholas from marcang Into Constantinople as a conqueror. The Russians are coming to San Stefano as friends, not exactly on the invitation of the Sultan, but with his consent; and the Grand Duke Nicholas will probably be invited by the Sultan to enter Stamboul with a military excert. It is expected that peace will be signed to-morrow (Monday), the Turks accepting all the conditions except the two about the immediate surrender of irenciads and the payment to Russia of 10,000,000 roubles (37,940,000) in cash, and 40,000,000 steing (84),400,000) in bonds. The Turks have yet received no invitation to be represented at the Congress.

In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Derby, in reply to a question of the Earl of Dunraven, said

in reply to a question of the Earl of Dunraven, said that the Russian demand for the Turkish men-ofwar had been refused by the Porte. He hoped it would not be persisted in. If the Egyptian tribute was demanded by Russia, the matter would require serious consideration. Respecting the alleged demand for the expulsion of Mussulmans from Buigaria, Lord Derby said that whatever the demand was originally, he believed that it has either been withdrawn or materially modified.

Prince Charles threatens to abdicate if Russia perts in claiming Bessarabia. In Russian circles Prince Gregory Stourdja is mentioned as a candidate for the the throne of the Principality.

A St. Petersburg telegram to The Times says a much better feeling prevails there. The arrangement with England touching the Straits, and the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora, is regarded as satisfactory in official quarters. There is no present incention to occupy Constantinopic. STILL AFTER THE IRON-CLADS.

St. Petrasnung, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878. The Agence-Ruese says the statement is premature that the Grand Duke Nicholas has withdrawn the claim to the Turkish ironelads, but that it is certain the question will not create difficulties.

LORD DERBY ON ENGLAND'S POLICY. Loxnos, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878.

standard silver, upon the same terms and conditions of Lord Derby, he did not bring up, as the Govthe opinion of the House, the conditions proposed Majest, 's Government in taking every precaution to discourage the encroachments by which the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 are threatened.

In the course of the debate which followed, Lord Derby spoke in decided terms concerning Russia's for payment of the indemnity bonds. He said it much involved in any claim for the payment of a part of the indemnity from that trib-ute. He pointed out that the occupation of Armenia would bring the Russians no nearer to India. Her Majesty's Government, when they adopted the policy of neutrality, were aware that Russia must eventually triamph, and very great changes ensage. It was uniair to blame the tovernment now because a state of things had mencement of the war, supported them in taking

Lord Derby concluded by moving the previous question, which was uitimately agreed to without

Parliamentary practice is a formal mode of avoid-ing a decision on the subject before the House, and its adoption in this case is equivalent to the post-ponement of a vote on Lord Stratheden's motion.

THE CRETANS IN OPEN REVOLT.

Athens, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878.
It is officially announced that the Cretans have egun hostilities in Cydronia, Upper Corona and Maiaras, near Canea. Details of the operations are wanting. No tidings have been received of the steamer Panhellenson, which went to Crete with

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISSENSIONS.

London, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878.

A Vienna telegram to The Times says: The Hungarian Ministry and Delegations will readily the Austro-Hungarian Premier, but the Austrians will probably offer some opposition. A strong party, both in the Austrian Reichsrath and Delegations, favor peace at any price. They may, however, be driven from their position by the necessity for self-preservation. If it were ascertained at the outset that Austria in no case would stand up for what affects her in the East, she must prepare to meet with pretensions so exaggerated as to make her resist them, arms in hand, or else resign herself to the course of events."

Sr. Perensucua, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878. The Agence Russe, communing on the proposed Austrian vote of credit, says it is to be regretted that the conference should be introduced by measures which ap-pear to determine its decisions beforehand.

FATAL RAILEOAD ACCIDENT.

ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE MEN WOUNDED BY COLLISION BETWEEN TWO PARTS OF A TRAIN. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.-An accident occurred last night to a Northern-bound train on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Ratiroad, by which one person was killed and three others were maimed. Just after passing Penola, thirty-seven miles from Richmond, the sleeping cars became detached from the train while on a down grade, and the train ran on about two and a haif miles. The parting of the bell-rope sounded the signal on the engine and the train was stopped. The deeping cars coming on came in collision with the reat end of the forward coach, crushing four persons who were

A CELEBRATED CASE" AT BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 25 .- In the Circuit Court to day, Judge Gilmor, in the suit of Messrs, Shook & Mr. Gilmore from producing the drama known as "The Celebrated Case," at the Holliday Street Theatre to night.

THE DEXTER SAVINGS BANK MURDER. DEXTER, Me., Feb. 25 .- The funeral of J. W. Barron, the murdered treasurer of the Dexter Savings flank, was largely attended this afternoon. The inquest was concluded this morning, the verdict being that death was caused by violence at the hands of two or more unknown parties. A team left Dexier on Friday evening about 6 o'clock, and was driven rapidly to Green ville, and thence on to Moorehead Lake. It contained three men. A strange team was noticed in the outskirts of the village just before evenlig driving very lotsurely. The same leasu has been soul here under susmetious circumstances previously. Another team is known to have left Dexter about 6:30 o'clock that evening and to have driven very rapidly away to the southwest, through the town of St. Albans. Two men occupied the carriage. One of the men was recognized on the rond as a well known desperate character, who, a few years ago, gambled extensively on the Maine Central Railroad.

The deceased leaves a wife and one child. His life was insured for \$16.00 in leading companies.

Detectives from Boston reached Dexter on Saturday morning by a special engine.

RETURNING BOARD PROSECUTIONS.

ANDERSON SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' IMPRISON-MENT AT HARD LABOR IN THE PENITENTIARY-MOTION OF WELLS, KENNER AND CASANAVE

FOR A TRANSFER TO THE UNITED STATES COURT. NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25.—General Thomas C. Anderson was called before the bar this morning. The motion in arrest of judgment was overruled, and when asked if he had anything to offer before sentence was passed, General Anderson said that he considered his case a cruel persecution under the form of law; that he was in the power of the Court and was ready to receive sentence. Judge Whittaker answered that the accused had had a fair trial, before an impartial jury, and that the verdict was fully justified by the evidence. He then sentenced General Anderson, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the Court, to the lowest term under the law, viz., two years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary and costs. A suspensive appeal was granted, returnable on Wednesday.

A motion to transfer the case of Messrs. Wells, Kenner and Casanave to the United States Court was filed and will be heard on Wednesday, March 6. The petition sets forth the following reasons:

That said Superior Criminal Court for the

The petition sets forth the following reasons.

That said Superior Criminal Court for the Parish of Orleans is a State court and prosecution upon said charge against your petitioner is still pending in said court, and has not been tried, and no final hearing having been had thereon; that a conspiracy has been formed and now exists for the purpose of instituting and carrying on this prosecution against your petitions. ing having been had thereon; that a conspiracy has been formed and now exists for the purpose of instituting and carrying on this prosecution against your petitioners, and in furtherance of this conspiracy, conspirators have conspired for the purpose of impeding, hindering and preventing judicial tribunals water said prosecution is pending from enforcing the equal protection of law to your petitioners; that said conspirators are impeding and nudering the due course of justice, and are hindering and preventing said judicial tribunal from enforcing equal protection of law to your petitioners; that they cannot enforce in the judicial tribunal where said prosecution is pending, the rights secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States, providing for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States, suit he same are denied, and cannot enforce in said tribunal the equal protection of law, They pray that said case be remanded from said Superior Criminal Court for the Parish of Orients to the United States that Streat Court for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisland, as provided by law, for trial.

There is an affidavit annexed to the petition set-

There is an affidavit annexed to the petition setting forth the truth, fullness and correctness of the above facts, sworn to before W. G. Lane, United States Commissioner, February 23, 1878, by Wells, Kenner and Casanave.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMUNISTS.

CONFESSIONS OF TWO MOLLY MAGGIRE LEADERS -MURDER AND ARSON COMMITTED AT THEIR

of Westmore and County, has an ecceled in uncerthing a gang of Molly Magnires, who have been operating for three years past in the vicinity of Irwin's Station, on the men began work the relations between the miners and

BANK OFFICERS AND OTHERS SENTENCED AT

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.-The Mcreer F. Bartlett, and by Frederick Stevens for J. A. Beecher, tor. Jacob R. Freese, for embezzling fands of depositors of the Sinte Savings Back, was sentenced to three
years in the State grison, and an additional two years
for comspiracy to defraid, making five years attogether.
Lame K. Freese and Harry C. Freese were sentenced to
sax months each in the county jail.

Walter F. Bartlett, the defaulting tax receiver of the
City of Trenton, was sentenced on four indictments, to
sax months impressonated on each, making in all two
years in State Prison.

J. A. Beccher, for fibel on H. S. Little, clerk of the
Chancery Court, was sentenced to thirty days in the
county jail and to pay a fine of \$250. Jacob R. Freese, for embezzling funds of

CLOSE OF A LONG PASTORATE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 25.-The Rev. Dr. John Brown, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church since December 24, 1815, has resigned, owing to the infirmities of age. The wardens and vestrymen have accepted the resignation, and elected him Rector Emeritus. Dr. Brawn was in his eigaly-seventh year. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1811, studied theology under Bishop Hobart, and more than sixty-two years ago came to Newburg. He was for a long time e only Protestant Episcopul minister on the west side the only Protestant Episcopal minister on the west side of the Hudson between New-York and Albady. He did a great deal of missionary work in this vicinity in his earlier years, and organized churches in several counties. He has the use of his faculties yet in a large measure, and rides out frequently. He has baptized, married, and buried the granichildren of many of his first parismounts. In staty-two years pastorid labor here he has received into the church 1,550 computat-cauts, baptized 1,847, married 690 couples, and buried (N.O. decores.)

THE BOGARDUS WILL CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.-In the case of Rynear Van Glessan, of New-Jersey, applicant for letters of administration with will annexed, of the goods, etc., of Anneke Jans Bogardus, appellant, act. Samuel Bridgford, respondent, the affidavits of J. I. Perry, of the firm of Daily & Perry, attorneys for the appellant. showing the filing of a petition of appeal to the General showing the filing of a petition of appeal to the General Term from the decision of the Surrogate in this case, and of E. I. Bradley, showing the service of the necessary papers on Samuel Bridgford, were filed in the County Cierk's office to-day. The affidavits, as also the certificate of County Cierk Larkin, were read before the Hon, T. R. Westbrook, Justice of the Supreme Court, and he ordered that the appellant may be heard at the General Term exparte as against said respondent on account of the fallure of said respondent to serve his answer or file the same with the cierk.

PLOT TO WRECK RAILWAY TRAINS Bethlehem, Penn., Feb. 25 .- A party of

men broke into the watch-house of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, a few miles east of this place, last night, broke railroad track, with the intention of wrecking the trains. railroad track, with the intention of wrecking the trainer Fortunately the obstruction was discovered and re-moved in time to avert disaster. This morning the rai-road detectives arrested Cardies Weaver and Edward Dr.esback at Freemansburg, both of whom acknowledged their compiletty in a plot to wreck trains. Both men are now in Easton Jail.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 25.-Navigation be-ween this city and New York, will be resumed on Thursday

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

west. West Brown, Que., Veb. 25.—on Saturday evening ast Elmura Alien followed Hiram Washer, her betrayer, to apren's liber and shot him fatally through the left breast. RICHFORD, Vt., Feb. 25.—A young lady, Miss Britton, died to-day from drinking water from a poisoned well, making four deaths, and others will probably die from the same cause. AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 25.- The Sawyer medals

for excellence in anatomy, were to-day awarded to W. W. Sieeper, of Worcester, and George H. Williams, of Utica, N. Y., of the Senior class of Amherst College. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25.—Sherman Goodwin, age sixty-eight, postmaster at Parkville, a suburb of this city, was killed by the cars while walking on the track of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad this morning. DEADWOOD, Feb. 25.—A difficulty occurred at Lead city to-day between Begamin S. Wadsworth and John Metigne over the passession of a lot, which resulted in the former firing a double-barrelled shot gun at Metigne, killing how magnify. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE POLICY OF LEO XIII.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878. A telegram from Rome to The Manchester Guardian says: "The feeling is growing here that the new Pope is not so liberal as was thought. It seems certain that Cardinal Pecci and Leo XIII do not hold the same views. It is now believed that the Pope will re-main secluded in the Vatican."

Reuter's telegram from Rome says all diplomatic negotiations which were left in suscense by the death of Pope Plus IX between the Vatican and the Governments holding diplomatic relations with it, will be resumed on an ening diplomatic relations with it, while resumed on an en-tirely new basis, the steps already taken therein being disregarded. The entire personnel of the Pontifical Court will be changed so as to eliminate hostilities which may have previously existed.

The Pope has received Cardinal McCloskey.

### GENERAL DUPLESSIS KILLED. General Duplessis died, to-day, from in-

uries received by a fall from his horse, in the Bois de

Boulogne. He was commander of the Seventh Division of the Fourth Army Corps, and was stationed at Le Mans. THE GERMAN TOBACCO TAX. LONDON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878. A Berlin telegram says the tobacco tax bill

### sure to be rejected, whereupon Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, will resign. The resignation will

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878.
"The results of the famine," a Calcutta telgram says, " are still distressingly felt in Madras and Mysore. Unless prices take a downward turn at the beginning of March, the rehef works will be compelled to continue until August or September. Reports from Oude and the Northwest provinces are equally unfavor-able. The poorer classes are suffering the most pinel-ing distress."

ACCIDENT IN AN ELEVATOR. PARIS, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878. An elevator in the Grand Hôtel lost its balance, yesterday, and was carried to the roof with great force, killing three persons—a Russian lady, a French gentleman, and a servant.

HEAVY FLOOD IN CANADA. Belleville, Ont., Feb. 25 .- The damage. so far, by the flood in the vicinity of this city is estimated at \$25,000. No further damage is feared. The water rose several feet to-day, depositing huge cakes of fee on Dandas and Coleman-sts., which are entirely blocked.

MINISTER WILLIAMSON CENSURED.

Panama, Feb. 16.-Minister Williamson's general behavior in Central America is censured by The Star and Herald, which says: "Without thyme or reason he left Nicaragua, and made such representations to his tracy, we must conclude that President Haves was led into the remarkable error, noted in the columns of this ournal when reporting his message to Congress, under journal, when reporting his message to Congress, under date of December 27, of saying that friendly relations had been interrupted with Guatemola, when he evidently maint Nicaragua. There has not been any other exists of disagreement within our knowledge, and that one should have been avoided. As far as Guatemola is con-cerned, it is very much to be regretted that the world should have been misinformed in so grave a document as the President's message that relations had been broken off, when such was not the case."

### THE COSTA RICA REVOLT.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.-Conterns and Rodas, we members of the party who took possession of American schooner Sunbeam, at Port Lamon, on the 1st inst., state that, being pursued, they offered the captain by a show of force, but did no violence to person or property in so doing, and meant no insult to the United states. The reveletion in Costa Rica, according to the official accounts, is well-nigh over. A large force which was sent out from Cartaro, under General Paido Quiros, defeated the revolutionists in four or five successive emeagements, at Zopote, Augostarita, and other places, with but slight loss on both sides. It was expected their retreat would be cut off, and most of the party captured.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENA IN PERC Panama, Feb. 16.-It appears from further

ctalls of the great tidal wave at Callao, on the 27th

and 28th ults., that the sea wall built by Braasey & Co., the constructors of the Muello Darsena, in front of that side of the English railway station facing the sea, was completely destroyed. This wail had been previously way station was completely inundated, and all traffle company's wagons were upset by the breakers, which beyond the slaughter-house to the Punts. The arsenal was also inundated, the water reaching to the Plaza del Muelle, and causing incalculable damage. The various forts and batteries to the south suffered considerably, and the general alarm among the inhabitants was indescribable. The oldest inhabitants of Callao state that they never saw anything to compare with the scenes of Sanday and yester moment immense waves of thirty and forty feet high broke over the Mole and along the whole coast line, spreading havee and destruction around them. Four persons were swept off the walls of the dock close to the landing place for men-of-war's boats. Two were drowned and two saved. Two workmen were earried off the dock wall by a heavy wave and lost. Three men were carried on to the sand-bank known as the Whale's Back and drowned. At 1 o'clock, the 28th, there was broken water, with a surf thirty feet high extending from the Point across the bay to the Island of San Lorenzo. The surf has lowered the beach around the Island of San Lorenzo fully six feet. This extraordinary agitation of the sea was by some attributed to a serious earthquake in the south; thers think it was due to lunar influences. The movement appears to have been entirely from the north, for ment appears to have been entirely from the north, for the Mar Bravo was comparatively quiet. Many of the imbidiants of Callao took refuse in Lima, ferring a repetition of the recent cataclysm in the south, aithough there is apparently no need of any such apprehension.

A letter from Equique to The Star and Revald gives the following description of the carthquake which cocurred in that port on the evening of the 23d uit. "A terrife shock of carthquake was felt here last night (22d inst.) at about 7:55, the unfulation being from north to southward, accompanied by a peculiar subterraneous sound. Fortunately there have been no accidents. Although the shock was severe enough to throw the whole town into a state of consternation and nature, it was not comparable with that of the 9th of May, either in intensity or duration. It began with a slow movement, gradually increasing until it assumed a vertical form, as if checked by opposing currents; it then declined in force in the same manner in which it began. It lasted, at the most, one minute and thirty seconds. The shocks have continued to follow each other at very short intervals up to the time I write. Since the first shock multi-six purpose the invite with the morning we have counted more than forty. From 1 o'clock in the morning till sunrise the movements have not been so continuous, but much stronger than those felt immediately after the cartiquake. The sea was quiet. The damage done is comparatively insignificant, being reduced to a few cracked waits, broken windows and bottles, etc., in the hotols and shops. The prisoners of the Carcel made an attempt to escape, but were prevented by the police and the activity displayed by the authorities. We have no news from the south yet. There have been some landsides on the railrends. The lines are being cleared as rapidly as possible, and it is thought from the interior towns say the earthquake shock was very severe in places." e Mar Bravo was comparatively quiet. Many of the

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25 .- The British steamer Laplace, late Captain Gilpin, from New-York, February 9, has arrived here. She reports that during a heavy gale on the 19th inst. the captain was killed.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25 .- William Workman, who died yesterday, leaves property valued at \$600,000, about two-thirds of which he bequeathed to the public charities of Montreal.

# EX-SENATOR WADE SINKING.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25 .- Ex-Senator Wade has been growing steadily weaker since Saturday. His recovery is considered very doubtful.

# MISSOURI REPUDIATORS.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 25.-The anti-railroad bond novement is creating considerable excitement in the interior of Missouri. At a mass-meeting in Rails County a declaration was signed by those present, setting forth that the so-called railroad debt of Ralls County was created in direct violation of the Constitution of Missouri and of the expressed will of the people of Ralls County, and is unjust, fraudulent and oppressive. The sagners pledged themselves never to pay any tax that may be assessed scalast their property in Ralls County for the payment of the interest or principal, or any part of the said pretended and fraud ulent debt.